

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 24th February, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st February, observes that the universal feeling of regret evoked in this country by the fall of Khartoum is a good index to the loyalty of natives. But it will not be surprised if evil-minded Anglo-Indians view the catastrophe with secret satisfaction, in the hope that it may lead to the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. The disaster will embolden the Russians and induce them to demand the settlement of the Russo-Afghán frontier on their own terms. France has lately been busy intriguing with Burmah. The other European countries, too, which look upon the prosperity of England with undisguised jealousy and envy, are sure to seize the opportunity to injure her. Mr. Gladstone's Government cannot be too careful and cautious at such a crisis. If it be found necessary to despatch a contingent of native troops to the Soudan, this country should not be burdened with the cost. As it is, it is groaning under its burdens. The last straw will break a horse's back.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The Vrilla Dhárá (Dhár), of the 19th February, regrets the fall of Khartoum, praises General Gordon for holding out so long against such heavy odds, and observes that his cruel murderers should be severely punished. But the British Government should not be in a hurry. It should carefully ascertain the Mahdi's strength, and send adequate reinforcements to Lord Wolseley to break it.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The Nyáyá Sudhá (Harda), of the 18th February, refers to the fall of Khartoum and the assassination of General Gordon with regret, and remarks that the British Government has resolved to send 10,000 troops from England and 3,300 troops from this country to the Soudan. In regard to the expenses of the Indian contingent, the *Sudhá* hopes that the whole cost will be paid from the Imperial treasury, as this country has nothing to do with the Soudan.

The Akhbár-i-Álam (Meerut), of the 17th February, expresses deep regret at the Soudan disaster, and observes that the death of General Gordon has cast a gloom over all England. It is to be hoped that the British avenging army will succeed in crushing the Mahdi's power and in killing him.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The Najmu-l-Akhbár (Etáwah), of the 16th February, British policy in the Soudan. It remarks that it will be the height of unwisdom to continue hostilities in the Soudan. A new campaign will cost millions sterling and involve a loss of thousands of valuable lives. But even if it is successful in crushing the power of the Mahdi, no substantial good will accrue from it. There has been nothing in the course of events in the Soudan to affect British prestige. The British troops have behaved most admirably and defeated the enemy's forces vastly superior in numbers. As regards the death of General Gordon, the English nation may be justly proud of him who so long defended Khartoum.

against the hordes of rebels. In the *Akhbár's* opinion, the best policy for the British Government would be to withdraw its troops from the Soudan and to induce the Sultan of Turkey to interfere and restore order there in the best way he can. (The *Waqáya-i-Álam*, Ghazipur, of the 16th February, is also of opinion that the British troops should be withdrawn from the Soudan and the Sultan induced to interfere).

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th February, considers British interference with the affairs of Egypt as ill-advised. There

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same.

being universal popular discontent in Egypt, insurrections will always continue to break out. The best thing would have been to invoke the aid of the Porte for the settlement of difficulties in that country. If the British Government desired to restore order in the Soudan, it should have adopted vigorous measures to accomplish that purpose. But it pursued a half-hearted policy. Nine months were lost in inactivity, and the expedition, sent after such delay, was inadequate. If the object of the British Government was only to save General Gordon, it should have accepted the services of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who offered to rescue that General without the aid of any troops. Even now it cannot do better than to appeal to the Sultan of Turkey to settle the nasty Soudan embroglio.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st February, states that in the moment of excitement every man will declare that the fall of Khartoum should be avenged. But, looking at the matter dispassionately, the British Government does not seem justified in waging war against the Soudanese. Telegrams received from the Soudan clearly show that General Gordon fell in battle and was not killed in cold blood. It is well known that both General Gordon and General Stewart sympathised with the Mahdi's policy. Even the *Pioneer* declared that he is more in the right than the British Government, because his object is to rescue the Soudan from the Khedive's misrule.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for January (received on the 21st February), thinks that preparations for the next Soudan campaign should be made on a large scale, as was done to suppress Arabi's rebellion. Native troops will no doubt be very useful in the campaign, but their expenses should be paid from the Egyptian treasury.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 18th February, regrets to say that the *Lucknow Express* has declared that the Musalmáns at Lucknow have received the news of the fall of Khartoum with a feeling of satisfaction and offered prayers at their mosques. Telegrams have also appeared in the *Daily News*, the *Pioneer*, and other Anglo-Indian journals, bringing similar charges against the Musalmáns of Bombay, Lahore, Secunderabad, &c. The attacks are unjust and malicious. The Muhammadans in this country have no sympathy with the Mahdi, nor can they derive any benefit from his successes. The *Express* is the property of Rájá Amír Hasan Khán, and it is surprising that he has appointed an Anglo-Indian, who is always ready to abuse his own countrymen, to edit it. If he be unable to get an able native to conduct it, he had better stop it.

The same paper, of the 20th February, in an editorial on the same subject, strongly condemns the attacks made by Anglo-Indian journals.

The same. The *Hindustání* is glad to state that the Musalmáns of Lucknow were to hold a meeting on the 22nd February to consider the question of calling upon the *Express* to contradict the rumours spread by it against them, and, in case of default, of prosecuting it for defamation. This is as it should be.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 10th February, observes that if Russia ever invades Russia and India.

Circulation,
359 copies.

this country, she will be encouraged to undertake the invasion simply by the mischievous utterances of Anglo-Indian newspapers, which constantly attack the loyalty of natives. To say nothing of the aid rendered by natives to Englishmen in former times, they remained firm and loyal during the terrible crisis of 1857. Even the mutiny itself was brought about by the folly of European officers themselves, who by their unwise proceedings excited the religious feelings of the native army. Moreover, if a few regiments of native troops once mutinied, Englishmen are by no means justified in losing confidence in the native army, especially when it has given so unmistakeable proofs of its loyalty during the late wars. Have there been no civil wars in England itself, and have not Englishmen banished and even killed their kings? If England desires to make this country a source of strength, all invidious distinctions between Europeans and natives should be done away with, and respectable classes of the latter enlisted as volunteers.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for January (received on the 21st February), in regard to the Central Asian affairs.

Circulation,
300 copies.

subject of checking the further progress of Russia in Central Asia, is of opinion that a strong British army should be located on the Afghán frontier with the consent of the Amír and his people. If they do not agree to the proposal, Government should fortify its own frontier. But mere fortification of the frontier will not do: the Arms Act should be repealed and volunteering encouraged among natives. Moreover, every effort should be made to promote the growth of friendship and sympathy between the rulers and the subject race. The hostile attitude assumed by the Anglo-Indian press towards the native chiefs and the people is most ill-advised, inasmuch as it must lead the Russians to imagine that wide-spread discontent prevails in the land.

Circulation,
605 copies.

The Oudh Akhbár (Lucknow), of the 20th February, advertizing to the rumour about the Amír of Kábul's intention to pay a visit to this country in order to see the Viceroy, remarks that he should be encouraged to carry out his intention by all means. His visit would greatly strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Rumour about the Amír's intention to pay a visit to the Viceroy.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
359 copies.

Civil Courts.

The Shám-i-Oudh (Fyzabad), of the 10th February, regrets to say that the proceedings of Civil Courts are very unsatisfactory and greatly interfere with the popularity of British rule. It would chiefly draw the attention of Government to the following matters :—(1) The present high scale of Court-fees is quite unjustifiable, the annual income derived from Court-fees being largely in excess of the cost of the maintenance of Courts of justice in each province. Court-fees were never intended to be a source of revenue. The high scale has rendered Civil Courts almost inaccessible to the poorer classes of the community. (2) Civil litigation is as uncertain as gaming, the rulings of the same High Court being quite different in similar cases. (3) Last but not least, the delay in the decision of civil suits is simply preposterous.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The Victoria Paper (Siálkot), of the 16th February, advertising to the draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under provisions of the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1884, remarks that the limit of age fixed for voters in Rule III is 21 years. The limit is too high and should be reduced to 18 years. When native chiefs are placed on the *gaddi* and invested with full powers over the lives and property of thousands of human beings at 18 years of age, it is hardly necessary to fix the limit for voters at municipal elections at 21.

Draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1884.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th February,

Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Calcutta Trades' Dinner. quotes an extract from Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Calcutta Trades' Dinner, and regrets to observe

that, instead of endeavouring to effect a conciliation between Anglo-Indians and Bengalis, he is still only adding fuel to the flame. He knows full well that he is out of danger, inasmuch as his mischievous policy will bear fruit in some years when he himself will be enjoying his fat pension in peace at home. He acknowledged in his speech in a way that he thought it impossible to perform his duties properly. If so, he had better resign and make room for his betters. He has created widespread dissatisfaction throughout Bengal by his unwise proceedings. It appears from a native newspaper that it is proposed to hold a public meeting at Calcutta to consider the subject of memorializing the Viceroy, praying for the compulsory retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson from the service.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow), for January, states that

at the late Calcutta Trades' Dinner

The same.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Lord Dufferin said that his policy

would be no new departure from that of his illustrious predecessors, and that he would, in accordance with the wishes of Her Majesty, look upon each class of the community with an eye of equality. But Sir Rivers Thompson's speech was again a very disappointing one. He had the audacity to declare in the presence of the Viceroy that equality was out of the question. It is well known that he opposed all Lord Ripon's benevolent measures and encouraged the Anglo-Indian community by his conduct to heap abuse on the natives. His late speech shows that his policy will still be one of hostility to the people. If he does not sympathise with the principles of British rule in this country, he should resign the service of the Government of India and seek employment elsewhere under a more despotic Government. (The *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 18th February, in commenting upon Sir Rivers Thompson's speech, refers to his

opposition to the Ilbert Bill and the local self-government scheme, and condemns his hostile attitude towards the natives.)

Circulation,
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 20th February, states that it appears from the *Aftab-i-Panjab* that a European telegraph-master lately shot a native at Meerut, that a European laid violent hands on a coolie at the railway-station at Dacca, and that two European planters beat a boy to death for not showing them respect when they passed him. It is difficult to realize why Government allows cruel Anglo-Indians to shoot the children of the soil like wild beasts with perfect impunity. Such incidents are a dark stain on British justice.

Circulation,
168 copies.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 16th February, complains that the fees levied under section 96 of Act XIX of 1873, for mutations, and the fines imposed under section 100 of the same Act for neglect to notify transfers of property press severely on poor persons, and urges that the levy of the fees should be discontinued. Another reason, which may be urged in favour of the abolition of the fees, is that the income derived from them does not appear to be devoted to any useful purpose.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd February, referring to the late Pleadership Examination held at Allahabad, states that the term 'misappropriation' in a question in the criminal law paper was wrongly translated into vernacular, and urges that the High Court should draw the attention of the examiner to the mistake, in order that no injustice may be done to the Urdu candidates. The writer also proposes that the examiners should not at once destroy the answers after examining them, in order that if any candidate thinks that his papers have not been properly examined, he may have an opportunity of moving the High Court to have them re-examined. Once a candidate failed to pass in the higher

subordinate grade by a few marks. He had his paper in Hindu law re-examined, and the result was that his marks were increased, and he passed in that grade.

The Victoria Paper (Siálkot), of the 15th February, condemns whipping as a barbarous mode of punishment, and urges that it should be put a stop to.

Circulation,
900 copies.

New restrictions on the cutting of bamboos in the forests in the North-Western Provinces.

A correspondent of the **Tahzib** (Moradabad), of the 19th February, refers to the new restrictions which are said to have been imposed this year by the Forest Officers on the cutting of bamboos in the forests in these provinces, and complains that the restrictions, though favourable to the growth of bamboos, have greatly increased the labour and cost of cutting and collecting the bamboos. Hence the dealers in that article have been exposed to great loss this year.

Circulation,
105 copies.

Vaccination.

A correspondent of the **Miratu-l-Hind** (Lucknow), for January, urges that the operations of the Vaccination Department should be extended in order to check the ravages of small-pox. Vaccinators should endeavour to vaccinate all children in every family, lists of children being supplied them by the local police-stations which register births and deaths. Moreover, they should do their work carefully, in order that the operations may be successful.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Alleged mismanagement of religious endowments in Kumaun.

The **Almora Akhbár**, of the 16th February, complains that religious endowments in Kumaun as a rule are not managed properly. The priests attached to temples have everything their own way and appropriate the most part of the income to their own use, and some of them do not bear a reputation for good moral character. The supervision of the local agents, appointed by Government for the purpose, is nominal. It would be a good thing if the endowments were placed under the control of local boards.

Circulation,
102 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
270 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 16th February, regrets to state that the Mahárájá of Mysore is at present involved in great difficulties owing to the unsatisfactory state of his finances and is thinking of abandoning the throne in consequence. The State pays to the Government of India no less than twenty-four and a half lakhs of rupees as tribute and Rs. 4,40,000 as interest for the money borrowed for the relief of famine and the construction of the railroad during the minority of Mahárájá. It is rumoured that the Government of India desires to raise the tribute to 35 lakhs ! If the rumour is well founded, the State is sure to be ruined, and in that case the Mahárájá will be naturally anxious to retire from the throne.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Rájputáná Gazette* (Ajmere) has been lately praising Thákur Fatah Singh, the ex-Prime Minister of Jaipur, and finding fault with the proceedings of Bábu Kántí Chandra, new Prime Minister, and Major Talbot, Political Agent. In its issue of the 16th February, it condemns the orders lately issued by the State Council for fines, imposed on convicts by courts of justice, being doubled if not paid in a fortnight after the date of the sentence, quadrupled if not paid in a month, and so forth. It also finds fault with the Bábu and Major Talbot for the cession of Rámpura to Bikaner. The Bikaner Darbár had repeatedly urged its claims to that village in the time of the late Mabárája Rám Singh in vain.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisar!* (Bareilly), of the 14th February, expatiates at some length on the inconvenience to which third-class railway passengers are exposed from over-crowding. In order to prevent this evil two or three additional third-class carriages should be attached to each train. On occasions of fairs extra

Railway reforms.

trains should be run. The same paper, of the 21st February, urges that lithographed copies of Railway Time and Fare Tables in Hindi and Urdu should be largely distributed gratis among the native passengers. Pressure should be brought to bear on railway officials, European and native, to treat native passengers with greater courtesy. Accidents frequently occur owing to European engine-drivers and telegraph-signallers getting drunk when on duty. It would be a good thing if Hindús, belonging to the higher classes, and Musalmáns, who refrain from the use of liquor, were appointed to those offices.

A correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st February, describes the circumstances under which a native ticket-collector at the city railway-station at Peshawar.

Alleged misconduct of a ticket-collector towards a child at the city railway-station at Peshawar.

Peshawar is said to have cruelly pushed a child six or seven years old, on the 8th February, causing it to fall on its head on the flagstones. The child, accompanied by its old mother, arrived at the station at 2-15 P. M. by the mail train. Probably the mother had not booked it through ignorance.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 21st February, on Amritsar-Pathánkot Rail-way.

states that the mail trains running between Amritsar and Pathánkot are generally found to be almost entirely empty. The unpopularity of the trains seems to be due to the two following causes :—*First*, the trains start from Amritsar and Pathánkot at very inconvenient hours. *Secondly*, the railway fare exceeds the *ekka* hire, the former being four and a half annas and the latter only two and a half or three annas.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 10th Febrnary, urges that Railway authorities and local way-stations.

Need for serais at Rail-way-stations.

boards should encourage the establishment of serais at railway-stations, especially at those stations which are situated at a distance from the neighbouring towns.

Circulation,
359 copies.

When a stranger misses a train at a station, he has to go back to the town, to his great inconvenience. If there were a serai at the station, he would await there the arrival of the next train.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 19th February, comments on the increase of thefts at Moradabad. It states that a most daring robbery was committed at Moradabad on the night of the 12th idem. Five thieves entered a house by scaling the walls, lighted torches, and leisurely examined every room and every box for two or three hours, taking every valuable thing they could lay their hands on. The inmates of the house at the time were four women and one grown-up boy sixteen years old. They were forced to surrender the keys of the rooms, and one woman, who endeavoured to raise an alarm, was severely struck on the head by one of the thieves with an axe. The robbers succeeded in carrying away about Rs. 500 worth of jewellery. The boy, who clearly saw them in the light of torches, thinks that they were native soldiers. He also says that they spoke Pushto. The *Tahzib* refers to several other petty thefts, and remarks that the people are terrified. Crowds of native soldiers are to be seen roving about in the streets of the city at all times of the day. Some soldiers were lately arrested at a gambling house and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Soldiers should be strictly prohibited from entering the city, and any soldier found in the city in the evening should be at once arrested by the police.

Circulation,
110 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandhar), of the 21st February, referring to the kite-flying fair held at Batala on the 9th idem and attended by large numbers of both men and women, complains that the conduct of the two classes towards each other on the occasion was characterized by great laxity of morals, and that very obscene pictures were placed on the walls of houses by painters.

It appears from the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 21st February, that the Aligarh Muhammadan College Committee has resolved to erect the central hall of the College at a cost of Rs. 50,000, which sum it is proposed to raise from 100 gentlemen, each subscribing Rs. 500. In answer to the appeal of the Committee, Sir Comer Petheram and Mr. Justice Straight have offered to subscribe to the fund.

Erection of the central hall of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

Circulation,
290 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REC'DPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afslab-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Feb. 21st	1885.	150 copies.
2	Afslab-i-Panjab	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	" 16th, 18th & 20th.	" 19th, 20th & 23rd respectively.	500 "
3	Ains-i-Akhbar	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Diláswar Ali	" 16th	" 19th	145 "
4	Akhbar-i-'Alam	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain	" 17th	" 21st	80 "
5	Akhbar-i-'Am	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 18th & 21st	" 21st & 24th	1,880 "
6	Akhtar-i-Qudh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Alí Husain	" 17th	" 19th	respectively.
7	Akmalu-l-Akhbar	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-dín	" 17"	" 22nd	..."
8	Alligarh Institute Gazette.	Alligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 17th & 21st	" 19th & 23rd	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
9	Almord Akhbar	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	" 16th	" 19th	102 copies.
10	Anls-i-Hind	Agrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Mirzás Ashiq Hussain	" 20th	" 24th	100 "
11	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chundan Lál	" 14th & 21st	" 19th & 24th	150 "
12	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An-	" 21st	" 24th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
13	Anwār-i-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Tegh Bahádur	" 19th	" 21st	250 copies.
14	Ahras-i-Akhbar	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzás Khan	" 21st	" 24th	110 "

15	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	... Totá Rám	... 20th	... 23rd	... 28th	... 110
16	<i>Bharat Jswan</i>	... Benáres	Hindi	Ditto	" Rám Krishn Varná	" 23rd	" 24th	" 28th	" "
17	<i>Bharat Sudashí Pra-varak.</i>	Farrukh-ábád.	Ditto	Monthly	" Kálí Charan	" For Jan.	" 20th	" 24th	1,400
18	<i>Brahman</i>	" Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Pratáp Náráyan	For Feb.	" 21st	" 24th & 24th	310
19	<i>Dabulabai-i-Qaisarí.</i>	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thákur Prasád	Feb.	" 18th & 21st	" 300	"
20	<i>Dahdahn-i-Sikandarí</i>	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 16th	" 19th	" 19th & 24th	458
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dín	" 18th	" 21st	" 21st	331
22	<i>Grove Gazette</i>	B u l a n d - shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Saháí	" 9th	" 14th	" 40	40
23	<i>Gurmukh Akhbar</i>	Amritsar.	Gurmukhí	Ditto	Jhandá Singh	" 18th	" 21st	" 21st	250
24	<i>Hámi-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nabí	" 19th	" "	" 613	"
25	<i>Hindustání</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád	" 18th, 20th &	" 19th, 21st &	" 22nd.	600
26	<i>Islam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Published	Muhammad Mir	" 13th & 18th	" 18th & 31st	" 23rd res-	280
				six times a month.		"	"	pectively.	"
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasád	" 18th & 21st	" 21st & 23rd	" 21st & 23rd	150
28	<i>Jain Prakash</i>	Farrukh-nagar	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Jiyá Lal	" 15th	" 24th	" 24th	55
29	<i>Jalsa-i-Tar-Ján-i-Jameh</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganesví Lal	" 16th	" 19th	" 19th	90
30	<i>Kárindah</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Janshéd Álí	" 16th	" 18th	" 18th	150
31	<i>Kékh Patríká</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqub,	" 16th	" 22nd	" 22nd	250
32		Benáres	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar,	" 20th	"	"	600 copies (in-
					M.A.				cluding 324
									copies taken
									by Govt.).
33	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha, Káyeruk Samschádr</i>	Alláhbád,	Ditto	Chintámani Ráo	" 16th	" 20th	" 20th	" 350	350
34			Monthly	Bindá Prasád	For Feb.	" 18th	" 18th	" 187	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
35	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Azam</i>	Delhi	Urdū	... Weekly	Mir Hasan	1885. Feb. 16th & 21st Feb.	1885. 19th & 23rd respectively.	190 copies.
36	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Hind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan	" 16th	" 18th	160 "
37	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Islám</i>	... Allahábád,	... Weekly	... Muhammad Ismáil,	" 17th	" 20th	300 "	"
38	<i>Khair-Khwādh-i-Kashmír.</i>	Allahábád, Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sálig Rám	" 18th	" 22nd	... " ...
39	<i>Khair Khwādh-i-Punjab.</i>	Gujránwála.	Ditto	... Ditto	Brij Lal	" 12th	" 19th	400 "
40	<i>Khursháhd-i-Afq</i>	Pilibhit	Ditto	... Ditto	Mazhar Hasan Khán	" 14th	" 19th	160 "
41	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	" 17th, 19th & 21st.	" 19th, 21st & 24th respectively.	525 copies (" in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.).
42	<i>Lama-i-Nár</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Háfiż Abdullah	1st & 8th	" 21st	84 copies.
43	<i>Laurence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Hidéyat Ali	" 11th	" 19th	130 "
44	<i>Mádrásáh Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	" 16th	" 21st	90 "
45	<i>Maskat-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghuám Muhammad	" 17th	" 19th	200 "
46	<i>Matta-i-Nár</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Ditto	Durgá Prasád	" 14th & 21st	" 18th & 24th respectively.	30 "
47	<i>Mihri-Nímaroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	... Ditto	Muhásbu-l-láh	" 22nd	" 24th	175 "
48	<i>Mitrat-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyám Narayan	For Jan.	" 21st	300 "
49	<i>Mitrat Vilá</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Rám	16th	" 18th	270 "
50	<i>Mur Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	20th	" 23rd	... " ...
51	<i>Mujtahid-i-Am</i>	Agrá	Ditto	... Ditto	Tri-monthly, Ahmad Khána	" " 15th.	" 24th	100 "
52	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Ditto	Ditto	... Ditto	Bi-monthly, Ali Ján	" 16th.	" 21st	75 "
53	<i>Naiyári-i-Azam</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	... Weekly	Amjad Álf	" 16th	" 19th	175 "
54	<i>Najmu-i-Alkáber</i>	Etsawak	Ditto	... Ditto	Rúhu-l-láh Khán	" "	" "	168 "

65	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Moridabādī</i> ,	Ditto	... <i>Pāndit Avtar</i>
66	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... <i>Agrā</i>	Ditto	... <i>Jamnā Dás</i>
67	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Fatehpur</i>	Ditto	... <i>Kunj Bihārī Lál</i>
68	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... <i>Baddāb</i>	Ditto	... <i>Intiāz Ahmad</i>
69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... <i>Morādābad</i>	Ditto	... <i>Ihtishāmu-l-din</i>
70	<i>Nur Afshān</i>	... <i>Ludhiānā</i>	Ditto	... <i>Rev. C. B. Newton</i>
71	<i>Nur-i-Buddān</i>	... <i>Āonlā</i>	Ditto	... <i>Ahmad Shah</i>
72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>Roshan Lál</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>Abdu-l-Hamid</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>Nusrat Ali</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>For Jan. & Feb.</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>Bāsudeva Bhāskar</i>
67	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>For Feb. 18th</i>
68	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
69	<i>Panjāb Punch</i>	... <i>Patiālā</i>	Weekly	... <i>Sajjād Hussain</i>
70	<i>Patiālā Akhbar</i>	... <i>Patialā</i>	Ditto	... <i>Shamsu-l-din</i>
71	<i>Pravda Samachār</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Hindi	... <i>19th & 21st</i>
72	<i>Qaisar</i>	... <i>Jullundur</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
73	<i>Rasah-i-Am</i>	... <i>Sialkot</i>	Ditto	... <i>17th</i>
74	<i>Rashq-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th</i>
75	<i>Rāhbar-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th & 24th</i>
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77	<i>Rājपत्रिनी</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
78	<i>Sabha Kāpīrkhādī</i>	... <i>Kāpīrkhādī</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
79	<i>Sadīq-i-Akhbar</i>	... <i>Bahawalpur.</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
66	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Agrā</i>	Ditto	... <i>24th</i>
67	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Fatehpur</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
68	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... <i>Baddāb</i>	Ditto	... <i>22nd</i>
69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... <i>Morādābad</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th</i>
70	<i>Nur Afshān</i>	... <i>Ludhiānā</i>	Ditto	... <i>14th</i>
71	<i>Nur-i-Buddān</i>	... <i>Āonlā</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>21st</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>19th</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
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68	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
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72	<i>Qaisar</i>	... <i>Jullundur</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
73	<i>Rasah-i-Am</i>	... <i>Sialkot</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
74	<i>Rashq-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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77	<i>Rājपत्रिनी</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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79	<i>Sadīq-i-Akhbar</i>	... <i>Bahawalpur.</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
66	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Agrā</i>	Ditto	... <i>24th</i>
67	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Fatehpur</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
68	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... <i>Baddāb</i>	Ditto	... <i>22nd</i>
69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... <i>Morādābad</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th</i>
70	<i>Nur Afshān</i>	... <i>Ludhiānā</i>	Ditto	... <i>14th</i>
71	<i>Nur-i-Buddān</i>	... <i>Āonlā</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>21st</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>19th</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
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67	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Fatehpur</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
68	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... <i>Baddāb</i>	Ditto	... <i>22nd</i>
69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... <i>Morādābad</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th</i>
70	<i>Nur Afshān</i>	... <i>Ludhiānā</i>	Ditto	... <i>14th</i>
71	<i>Nur-i-Buddān</i>	... <i>Āonlā</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>21st</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>19th</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
67	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
68	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
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71	<i>Pravda Samachār</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Hindi	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
72	<i>Qaisar</i>	... <i>Jullundur</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
73	<i>Rasah-i-Am</i>	... <i>Sialkot</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i>	... <i>Morādābad</i>	Ditto	... <i>18th</i>
70	<i>Nur Afshān</i>	... <i>Ludhiānā</i>	Ditto	... <i>14th</i>
71	<i>Nur-i-Buddān</i>	... <i>Āonlā</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>21st</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>19th</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
67	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
68	<i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
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70	<i>Patiālā Akhbar</i>	... <i>Patialā</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
71	<i>Pravda Samachār</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Hindi	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
72	<i>Qaisar</i>	... <i>Jullundur</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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72	<i>Nurul-Absar</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th</i>
63	<i>Nūru-l-Ansār</i>	... <i>Cawnpore</i>	Ditto	... <i>21st</i>
64	<i>Nusrat-i-Islām</i>	... <i>Delhi</i>	Ditto	... <i>20th</i>
65	<i>Niyāya Sudhā</i>	... <i>Hardā</i>	Monthly	... <i>19th</i>
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... <i>Lucknow</i>	Weekly	... <i>18th to 24th</i>
67	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th to 24th</i>
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71	<i>Pravda Samachār</i>	... <i>Allahābād</i>	Hindi	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
72	<i>Qaisar</i>	... <i>Jullundur</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
73	<i>Rasah-i-Am</i>	... <i>Sialkot</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
74	<i>Rashq-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
75	<i>Rāhbar-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Lahore</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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78	<i>Sabha Kāpīrkhādī</i>	... <i>Kāpīrkhādī</i>	Ditto	... <i>19th & 24th</i>
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66	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	... <i>Agrā</i>	Ditto	... <i>24th</i>
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68	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... <i>Baddāb</i>	Ditto	... <i>22nd</i>
69	<i>Nizāmu-l-Mulk</i> </			

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
80	Safīr-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdū	Bi-monthly,	Bulqī Dās	1885.	Feb. 18th	300 copies.
81	Safīr-i-Panjāb	Hoshiyār-pār.	Ditto	Weekly	Sindhi Khán Saffi	"	" 22nd	263 "
82	Sajjān Kirti Sudhā-kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshfī Dhar	" 16th	" "	215 "
83	Shāfiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Saiyīd Haq	" 21st	" 23rd	369 "
84	Shāh-i-Oujh	Fyzābād	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Prasād	" 10th	" 19th	175 "
85	Shula-i-Tir	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammād Ibrāhīm.	" 17th	" "	300 "
86	Sitāra-i-Hind	Morādábād	Ditto	Ditto	Banwārī Lal	" 12th & 20th	" 18th & 23rd	100 "
87	Subodh Sindhs	Khāndwā	Marāthī	Ditto	" 18th	" 21st	respectively.	369 "
88	Surār-i-Qutab	Rāmpur	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Razā	" 19th	" 23rd	70 "
89	Tāhib	Morādábād	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhat Ali Khán	" "	" 22nd	105 "
90	Tibyānu-l-Akhbār	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" 15th	" 20th	75 "
91	Tuttyā-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjād Husain	" 16th & 24th	" 19th & 24th	198 "
92	Vāsh-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzī Mavahid	" 22nd	24th	200 "
93	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Daily	Ditto	Gyān Chand	" 15th to 21st	" 19th to 24th	900 "
94	Vriti Dhār	Dhār	Marāthī	Weekly	Hari Bhāskar	" 12th & 19th	" 23rd	120 "
95	Waqāya-i-Ālam	Ghāzīpur	Urdū	Ditto	Sirāju-l-din Ahmad,	" 16th	" 21st	300 "

ALLAHABAD :
The 28th February, 1885. }
PRINTED AT THE N.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

PRIYĀ DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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